GLOBAL CRITICAL RESEARCH EDITION

Naqvi Sadat and Bukhari Sadat

Global Historical, Genealogical and Digital Authority Compendium

From Imam Ali al-Naqi through Bukhara, Uch Sharif, Sirsi, Jais, Nasirabad, Amroha, Lahore and the Aal-e-Ameer lineage

A people-first, source-graded work designed for legitimate scholarly and digital discoverability—not sabotage, link spam or guaranteed ranking.

CRITICAL RESEARCH EDITION • 2026

Editorial, Evidence and SEO Integrity Notice

No one can guarantee permanent first position in Google. This edition improves the conditions for understanding, citation, crawling and indexing while following official quality guidance.

This compendium was prepared from the supplied family publications, pasted Scribd snapshots, interactive genealogy pages, a 336-page academic history of Uch, heritage sources and official Google Search documentation. It does not copy competitor text; it extracts claims, compares source quality and adds original structure, disambiguation and research method.

Three supplied pasted files were byte-for-byte duplicates of the same two-page Naqvi overview. They are treated as one witness. Popularity, view counts and repetition do not transform a family claim into independent historical confirmation.

Every lineage edge is a separate claim. Family-authored books are valuable attributed records, but family connection is disclosed. Wikipedia, AI-enhanced Scribd descriptions and interactive trees are discovery tools, not independent proof. Academic or heritage context is not silently extended to certify a modern descendant route.

The thirteenth-century Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari and the much later Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori are different people. Likewise Raju Qattal son of Ahmad Kabir is distinct from Syed Raju son of Safiuddin. This edition uses parent and generation context to prevent search-engine and database conflation.

Later descendant names are limited to information already present in supplied publications. No addresses, phone numbers, identity documents, private health data or other sensitive personal information are added.

Evidence labels

Label	Meaning
Academic/independent context	Supports a historical setting or documented figure; does not automatically validate all family links.
Convergent attributed tradition	More than one identifiable source reports a claim, but primary authentication may remain open.
Family-published genealogy	A named family publication explicitly records the relation.
Discovery lead	A web page, scan, AI summary or bibliography points toward evidence that still must be inspected.
Unresolved	Contradictory, incomplete or insufficient evidence.

Architecture and Reading Map

The compendium contains 220 numbered research folios plus front matter and a master bibliography. Every folio begins on a new page so a claim, person, place, branch, source audit or publication asset can be cited and revised independently.

Section	Coverage
I. Foundations	30 terms and methods
II. Geography	40 place-based evidence records
III. People	54 person and identity-control records
IV. Branches	25 branch-specific case studies
V. Digital source audit	25 competitor/source-quality records
VI. Frequently asked questions	25 concise research answers
VII. Publication assets	20 ready deployment records

Core source keys

Key	Source
FSN	Family of Saadat Naqvi (2026)
AZ	Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.) (2026)
GJ	Gulzar-e-Jalaliya (2026 attached scan)
UCH	Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch: A Historical Study (1200–1600), PhD dissertation, 2019
WMF	World Monuments Fund, Uch Monument Complex
ZIA-JH	Zia-e-Taiba profile: Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori
ZIA-MD	Zia-e-Taiba profile: Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya
SIRSI-1	Scribd, Naqvi Family Tree Overview / Shajra Sadate Naqvia Sirsi
NAQVI-2	Scribd, Naqvi Family History in South Asia
SHERAZI-165	Syed Walayat Shah Sherazi, Brief History of My Respected Forefathers (Sadaat Sherazi/Bukhari)
SURKH-29	Scribd, Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari: Legacy
SHAJRA-28	Scribd, Bukhari Syed Family Tree Overview
MYNASAB	MyNasab, Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari tree page
NAUGAWAN	Shajra Naugawan Sadat, Naqvi tree
JALALIANS	Jalalians
WP-SAYYID	Wikipedia, Sayyid
WP-SURKH	Wikipedia, Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari
GOOGLE-H	Google Search Central, Creating Helpful, Reliable, People-First Content
GOOGLE-S	Google Search Central, SEO Starter Guide
GOOGLE-P	Google Search Central, Spam Policies
GOOGLE-D	Google Search Central, Structured Data Gallery

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 001

What 'Naqvi Sadat' means

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

What 'Naqvi Sadat' means is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

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Control field	Entry
Topic	What 'Naqvi Sadat' means
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 002

What 'Bukhari Sadat' means

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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 003

Naqvi al-Bukhari as a combined identity

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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 004

Sadat, Sadaat, Sayyid and Syed spellings

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Control field	Entry
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Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 005

Naqvi, Naqavi and Naqawi spellings

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SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 006

Bukhari and Bokhari spellings

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Bukhari and Bokhari spellings is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 007

Genealogy as a chain of separate claims

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

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Topic	Genealogy as a chain of separate claims
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 008

Religious reverence and historical method

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Religious reverence and historical method
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 009

Family memory as evidence

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Family memory as evidence
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 010

Independent corroboration

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Independent corroboration
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 011

Primary, secondary and tertiary sources

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Primary, secondary and tertiary sources
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 012

Manuscripts, printed books and web pages

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 013

A shajra is not automatically universal

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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 014

Branch-specific ancestry

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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 015

Male-line emphasis and female-line visibility

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Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
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SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 016

Unknown names and responsible preservation

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FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 017

Dates in AH and CE

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Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

Record the exact source, author or compiler, edition, page or folio, language, date, repository and image. For online material record access date and version. For AH/CE dates retain the original date and show the conversion as approximate when the lunar year spans two solar years.

Control field	Entry
Topic	Dates in AH and CE
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 018

Transliteration and authority control

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Transliteration and authority control is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

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Application to the corpus

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Transliteration and authority control
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 019

Repeated names across generations

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Repeated names across generations is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Repeated names across generations
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 020

Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh versus Jalaluddin Haider Lahori

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh versus Jalaluddin Haider Lahori is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

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Verification standard

Record the exact source, author or compiler, edition, page or folio, language, date, repository and image. For online material record access date and version. For AH/CE dates retain the original date and show the conversion as approximate when the lunar year spans two solar years.

Control field	Entry
Topic	Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh versus Jalaluddin Haider Lahori
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 021

Imam Ali al-Naqi as the Naqvi reference point

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Imam Ali al-Naqi as the Naqvi reference point is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

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Verification standard

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Imam Ali al-Naqi as the Naqvi reference point
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 022

Bukhara as an origin label

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Bukhara as an origin label is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Bukhara as an origin label
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 023

Uch Sharif as a genealogical hub

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Uch Sharif as a genealogical hub is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Uch Sharif as a genealogical hub
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 024

Suhrawardi affiliation and blood lineage

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Suhrawardi affiliation and blood lineage is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Suhrawardi affiliation and blood lineage
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 025

Khanqah, shrine and family register

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Khanqah, shrine and family register is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Khanqah, shrine and family register
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 026

Migration narrative versus dated record

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Migration narrative versus dated record is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Migration narrative versus dated record
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 027

Oral history and its limits

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Oral history and its limits is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Oral history and its limits
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 028

Conflict-of-interest disclosure

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Conflict-of-interest disclosure is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Conflict-of-interest disclosure
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 029

Living-descendant privacy

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

Living-descendant privacy is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

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Control field	Entry
Topic	Living-descendant privacy
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

FOUNDATIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 030

A global research framework for Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat

Method rule: preserve the transmitted claim, identify its source class and never upgrade it beyond the strongest evidence.

Definition and scope

A global research framework for Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat is treated here as a controlled research concept rather than a keyword to repeat. The Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat corpus spans sacred genealogy, family memory, migration, Sufi institutions, manuscripts, shrines, modern publications and online family trees. These layers overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

Why the distinction matters

A family tree can preserve a parent-child claim; a shrine can preserve the memory of a historical presence; an academic study can explain a city or Sufi network; and a website can make a record discoverable. None of these alone proves every other category. Clear boundaries make the work more trustworthy to readers and machines.

Application to the corpus

This edition compares the Uch Bukhari route, the Sirsi Naishapuri tree, the Jais–Nasirabad overview, the Oghaz Banda Sherazi/Bukhari volume and the later Safiuddin–Jalaluddin Haider–Aal-e-Ameer route without forcing them into a single universal diagram. Agreement is recorded as convergence; difference is preserved as a research question.

Verification standard

Record the exact source, author or compiler, edition, page or folio, language, date, repository and image. For online material record access date and version. For AH/CE dates retain the original date and show the conversion as approximate when the lunar year spans two solar years.

Control field	Entry
Topic	A global research framework for Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat
Default source status	Source-graded synthesis
Reader action	Follow the cited page, not only the summary
SEO principle	Clarity and usefulness before keyword frequency

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 031

Bukhara

Evidence status: Academic context plus later biographical traditions

Reported connection

The Bukhari nisba is linked in the present corpus to Bukhara; Surkh-Posh traditions place his birth there.

Source reading

Current citation trail: UCH pp.85–89; SURKH-29; MYNASAB. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Bukhara does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Bukhara, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Bukhara
Claim	The Bukhari nisba is linked in the present corpus to Bukhara; Surkh-Posh traditions place his birth there.
Sources	UCH pp.85–89; SURKH-29; MYNASAB
Current status	Academic context plus later biographical traditions
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 032

Baghdad

Evidence status: Family-published genealogy

Reported connection

Some published Naqvi chains include ancestors styled Baghdadi between Imam Ali al-Naqi and the Bukhari line.

Source reading

Current citation trail: FSN p.98; AZ p.22. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Baghdad does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Baghdad, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Baghdad
Claim	Some published Naqvi chains include ancestors styled Baghdadi between Imam Ali al-Naqi and the Bukhari line.
Sources	FSN p.98; AZ p.22
Current status	Family-published genealogy
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 033

Sabzevar / Subzwar

Evidence status: Attributed branch history; verify cited print works

Reported connection

The two-page Naqvi overview attributes the Jais–Nasirabad migration to Subzwar around 410 AH.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Sabzevar / Subzwar does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Sabzevar / Subzwar, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Sabzevar / Subzwar
Claim	The two-page Naqvi overview attributes the Jais–Nasirabad migration to Subzwar around 410 AH.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Attributed branch history; verify cited print works
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 034

Nishapur / Naishapur

Evidence status: One-page branch-specific family tree

Reported connection

The Sirsi shajra identifies Syed Ali Arab Naishapuri as a migrating ancestor and gives 632 AH / 1236 CE.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SIRSI-1. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Nishapur / Naishapur does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Nishapur / Naishapur, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Nishapur / Naishapur
Claim	The Sirsi shajra identifies Syed Ali Arab Naishapuri as a migrating ancestor and gives 632 AH / 1236 CE.
Sources	SIRSI-1
Current status	One-page branch-specific family tree
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Bhakkar

Evidence status: Academic synthesis with variant family accounts

Reported connection

Surkh-Posh traditions place a stage of migration and marriage at Bhakkar before settlement at Uch.

Source reading

Current citation trail: UCH pp.86–88; SURKH-29. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Bhakkar does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Bhakkar, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Bhakkar
Claim	Surkh-Posh traditions place a stage of migration and marriage at Bhakkar before settlement at Uch.
Sources	UCH pp.86–88; SURKH-29
Current status	Academic synthesis with variant family accounts
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 036

Rohri

Evidence status: Broad overview; archival corroboration needed

Reported connection

The Naqvi South Asia overview places early Sindh settlement around Bhakkar and Rohri.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Rohri does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Rohri, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Rohri
Claim	The Naqvi South Asia overview places early Sindh settlement around Bhakkar and Rohri.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Broad overview; archival corroboration needed
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Sukkur

Evidence status: Attributed summary

Reported connection

The overview associates Sadruddin and regional shrine memory with Sukkur.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Sukkur does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Sukkur, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Sukkur
Claim	The overview associates Sadruddin and regional shrine memory with Sukkur.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Attributed summary
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 038

Uch Sharif

Evidence status: Strong regional academic context

Reported connection

Academic research identifies Uch as a major medieval Suhrawardi and later Qadiri centre, with khanqahs, shrines and literary production.

Source reading

Current citation trail: UCH pp.9, 16–18, 85–89. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Uch Sharif does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Uch Sharif, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Uch Sharif
Claim	Academic research identifies Uch as a major medieval Suhrawardi and later Qadiri centre, with khanqahs, shrines and literary production.
Sources	UCH pp.9, 16–18, 85–89
Current status	Strong regional academic context
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 039

Uch Bukharian

Evidence status: Tertiary/secondary place tradition

Reported connection

Later descriptions use Uch Bukharian for the quarter associated with the Bukhari family.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SURKH-29; WP-SURKH. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Uch Bukharian does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Uch Bukharian, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Uch Bukharian
Claim	Later descriptions use Uch Bukharian for the quarter associated with the Bukhari family.
Sources	SURKH-29; WP-SURKH
Current status	Tertiary/secondary place tradition
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 040

Multan

Evidence status: Academic synthesis

Reported connection

Surkh-Posh is presented as receiving Suhrawardi training in the Multan network before establishing the Uch branch.

Source reading

Current citation trail: UCH pp.87–89. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Multan does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Multan, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Multan
Claim	Surkh-Posh is presented as receiving Suhrawardi training in the Multan network before establishing the Uch branch.
Sources	UCH pp.87–89
Current status	Academic synthesis
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Lahore

Evidence status: Convergent attributed tradition

Reported connection

Moj Darya and Jalaluddin Haider Lahori belong to a later Lahore-centred family narrative.

Source reading

Current citation trail: ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; FSN p.111; AZ p.32. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Lahore does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Lahore, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Lahore
Claim	Moj Darya and Jalaluddin Haider Lahori belong to a later Lahore-centred family narrative.
Sources	ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; FSN p.111; AZ p.32
Current status	Convergent attributed tradition
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 042

Bibi Pak Daman, Lahore

Evidence status: Secondary burial attribution

Reported connection

The Jalaluddin Haider profile associates his grave with the Bibi Pak Daman compound.

Source reading

Current citation trail: ZIA-JH. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Bibi Pak Daman, Lahore does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Bibi Pak Daman, Lahore, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Bibi Pak Daman, Lahore
Claim	The Jalaluddin Haider profile associates his grave with the Bibi Pak Daman compound.
Sources	ZIA-JH
Current status	Secondary burial attribution
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 043

Bhogiwal / Bhagbanpura

Evidence status: Secondary local-memory report

Reported connection

The same profile associates later descendant memory with the Bhogiwal/Bhagbanpura area.

Source reading

Current citation trail: ZIA-JH. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Bhogiwal / Bhagbanpura does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Bhogiwal / Bhagbanpura, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Bhogiwal / Bhagbanpura
Claim	The same profile associates later descendant memory with the Bhogiwal/Bhagbanpura area.
Sources	ZIA-JH
Current status	Secondary local-memory report
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 044

Thatta

Evidence status: Attributed descendant geography

Reported connection

Surkh-Posh descendant traditions extend toward Thatta and the lower Sindh sacred landscape.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SURKH-29; UCH regional context. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Thatta does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Thatta, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Thatta
Claim	Surkh-Posh descendant traditions extend toward Thatta and the lower Sindh sacred landscape.
Sources	SURKH-29; UCH regional context
Current status	Attributed descendant geography
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Makli

Evidence status: Wikipedia-derived lead; verify tomb records

Reported connection

The 29-page legacy text associates disciples and descendants with the Makli/Thatta region.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SURKH-29. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Makli does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Makli, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Makli
Claim	The 29-page legacy text associates disciples and descendants with the Makli/Thatta region.
Sources	SURKH-29
Current status	Wikipedia-derived lead; verify tomb records
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 046

Jais

Evidence status: Attributed overview citing two print works

Reported connection

The Naqvi overview presents Jais as an early North Indian Naqvi settlement around 410 AH.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Jais does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Jais, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Jais
Claim	The Naqvi overview presents Jais as an early North Indian Naqvi settlement around 410 AH.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Attributed overview citing two print works
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 047

Nasirabad

Evidence status: Attributed overview; branch-specific

Reported connection

The same overview links Nasirabad with Jais and the Khandan-e-Ijtihad scholarly tradition.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Nasirabad does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Nasirabad, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Nasirabad
Claim	The same overview links Nasirabad with Jais and the Khandan-e-Ijtihad scholarly tradition.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Attributed overview; branch-specific
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 048

Amroha

Evidence status: Attributed overview

Reported connection

The overview describes Amroha as an old Naqvi settlement connected with Sharfuddin Shah Wilayat.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Amroha does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Amroha, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Amroha
Claim	The overview describes Amroha as an old Naqvi settlement connected with Sharfuddin Shah Wilayat.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Attributed overview
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Sirsi

Evidence status: Family tree specific to Sirsi

Reported connection

The one-page shajra traces a Sirsi branch through Syed Ali Arab Naishapuri and four named sub-branches.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SIRSI-1. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Sirsi does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Sirsi, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Sirsi
Claim	The one-page shajra traces a Sirsi branch through Syed Ali Arab Naishapuri and four named sub-branches.
Sources	SIRSI-1
Current status	Family tree specific to Sirsi
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 050

Naugawan Sadat

Evidence status: Database requiring record-level sourcing

Reported connection

An interactive platform preserves a Naqvi tree and community heritage.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAUGAWAN. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Naugawan Sadat does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Naugawan Sadat, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Naugawan Sadat
Claim	An interactive platform preserves a Naqvi tree and community heritage.
Sources	NAUGAWAN
Current status	Database requiring record-level sourcing
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 051

Allahabad / Prayagraj

Evidence status: Attributed overview

Reported connection

The overview connects Syed Haqqani and Syed Sarawan with Allahabad; the claim needs local epigraphy and gazetteer support.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Allahabad / Prayagraj does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Allahabad / Prayagraj, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Allahabad / Prayagraj
Claim	The overview connects Syed Haqqani and Syed Sarawan with Allahabad; the claim needs local epigraphy and gazetteer support.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Attributed overview
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 052

Syed Sarawan

Evidence status: Specific local claim requiring field verification

Reported connection

The overview identifies a tomb and place-name memory near the Delhi–Howrah line.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Syed Sarawan does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Syed Sarawan, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Syed Sarawan
Claim	The overview identifies a tomb and place-name memory near the Delhi–Howrah line.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Specific local claim requiring field verification
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 053

Indore

Evidence status: Broad migration claim

Reported connection

The overview notes Naqvi families connected to the Amroha tradition in Indore.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Indore does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Indore, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Indore
Claim	The overview notes Naqvi families connected to the Amroha tradition in Indore.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Broad migration claim
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Bhopal

Evidence status: Broad migration claim

Reported connection

The overview similarly mentions Bhopal within the Amroha-linked migration field.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Bhopal does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Bhopal, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Bhopal
Claim	The overview similarly mentions Bhopal within the Amroha-linked migration field.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Broad migration claim
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 055

Sarangpur

Evidence status: Oral/family summary requiring named records

Reported connection

A pair of brothers is said to anchor a Madhya Pradesh Naqvi branch at Sarangpur.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Sarangpur does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Sarangpur, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Sarangpur
Claim	A pair of brothers is said to anchor a Madhya Pradesh Naqvi branch at Sarangpur.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Oral/family summary requiring named records
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 056

Gujarat / Gujrat

Evidence status: Geographic disambiguation required

Reported connection

The corpus refers both to Indian Gujarat disciples and Gujrat, Punjab descendant settlements; the two must not be confused.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SURKH-29; NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Gujarat / Gujrat does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Gujarat / Gujrat, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Gujarat / Gujrat
Claim	The corpus refers both to Indian Gujarat disciples and Gujrat, Punjab descendant settlements; the two must not be confused.
Sources	SURKH-29; NAQVI-2
Current status	Geographic disambiguation required
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Kepra'Wala

Evidence status: Attributed local branch claim

Reported connection

The two-page overview attributes a Gujrat-area branch to Jalaluddin Bukhari descendants.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Kepra'Wala does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Kepra'Wala, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Kepra'Wala
Claim	The two-page overview attributes a Gujrat-area branch to Jalaluddin Bukhari descendants.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Current status	Attributed local branch claim
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 058

Peshawar

Evidence status: Convergent regional tradition

Reported connection

Bukhari/Naqvi families and later descendant settlements are repeatedly associated with Peshawar.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2; UCH p.27; SURKH-29. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Peshawar does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Peshawar, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Peshawar
Claim	Bukhari/Naqvi families and later descendant settlements are repeatedly associated with Peshawar.
Sources	NAQVI-2; UCH p.27; SURKH-29
Current status	Convergent regional tradition
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 059

Kohat

Evidence status: Attributed migration geography

Reported connection

The overview and later legacy text place Naqvi al-Bukhari families in Kohat and adjoining regions.

Source reading

Current citation trail: NAQVI-2; SURKH-29. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Kohat does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Kohat, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Kohat
Claim	The overview and later legacy text place Naqvi al-Bukhari families in Kohat and adjoining regions.
Sources	NAQVI-2; SURKH-29
Current status	Attributed migration geography
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Kurram

Evidence status: Tertiary lead

Reported connection

The 29-page legacy text includes Kurram among later descendant geographies.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SURKH-29. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Kurram does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Kurram, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Kurram
Claim	The 29-page legacy text includes Kurram among later descendant geographies.
Sources	SURKH-29
Current status	Tertiary lead
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Orakzai

Evidence status: Tertiary lead

Reported connection

The 29-page legacy text includes Orakzai among later descendant geographies.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SURKH-29. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Orakzai does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Orakzai, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Orakzai
Claim	The 29-page legacy text includes Orakzai among later descendant geographies.
Sources	SURKH-29
Current status	Tertiary lead
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 062

Battagram

Evidence status: Family-authored branch history

Reported connection

The 165-page Sherazi/Bukhari family history centres a later branch in Tehsil Battagram.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SHERAZI-165. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Battagram does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Battagram, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Battagram
Claim	The 165-page Sherazi/Bukhari family history centres a later branch in Tehsil Battagram.
Sources	SHERAZI-165
Current status	Family-authored branch history
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 063

Oghaz Banda

Evidence status: Family publication with named compiler

Reported connection

Syed Walayat Shah Sherazi identifies Oghaz Banda as the village context for his compiled family history.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SHERAZI-165. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Oghaz Banda does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Oghaz Banda, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Oghaz Banda
Claim	Syed Walayat Shah Sherazi identifies Oghaz Banda as the village context for his compiled family history.
Sources	SHERAZI-165
Current status	Family publication with named compiler
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 064

Hazara

Evidence status: Family branch geography

Reported connection

The Sherazi/Bukhari volume situates the Oghaz Banda branch in Hazara.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SHERAZI-165. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Hazara does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Hazara, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Hazara
Claim	The Sherazi/Bukhari volume situates the Oghaz Banda branch in Hazara.
Sources	SHERAZI-165
Current status	Family branch geography
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 065

Firozabad

Evidence status: Family-published migration and shrine memory

Reported connection

The Aal-e-Ameer case study connects Shakir Ali Shah family memory with Firozabad.

Source reading

Current citation trail: FSN family narrative; prior compiled dossier. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Firozabad does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Firozabad, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Firozabad
Claim	The Aal-e-Ameer case study connects Shakir Ali Shah family memory with Firozabad.
Sources	FSN family narrative; prior compiled dossier
Current status	Family-published migration and shrine memory
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Agra

Evidence status: Family-published oral history

Reported connection

The same family narrative records refuge and maternal support in Agra after a crisis in Firozabad.

Source reading

Current citation trail: FSN family narrative. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Agra does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Agra, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Agra
Claim	The same family narrative records refuge and maternal support in Agra after a crisis in Firozabad.
Sources	FSN family narrative
Current status	Family-published oral history
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 067

Hyderabad, Sindh

Evidence status: Family-published modern genealogy

Reported connection

Later Hafeez and Muhabbat branches are associated with post-Partition settlement in Hyderabad.

Source reading

Current citation trail: FSN pp.41–59 and descendant register. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Hyderabad, Sindh does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Hyderabad, Sindh, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Hyderabad, Sindh
Claim	Later Hafeez and Muhabbat branches are associated with post-Partition settlement in Hyderabad.
Sources	FSN pp.41–59 and descendant register
Current status	Family-published modern genealogy
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Karachi

Evidence status: Publication and family-register evidence

Reported connection

Several later branches and the publication of Aal-e-Zahra are associated with Karachi.

Source reading

Current citation trail: AZ title/credits; FSN descendant register. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Karachi does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Karachi, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Karachi
Claim	Several later branches and the publication of Aal-e-Zahra are associated with Karachi.
Sources	AZ title/credits; FSN descendant register
Current status	Publication and family-register evidence
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 069

Sialkot and Shakargarh

Evidence status: Tertiary discovery lead

Reported connection

The Surkh-Posh legacy text lists later Bukhari descendant sites in the Sialkot/Shakargarh field.

Source reading

Current citation trail: SURKH-29. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of Sialkot and Shakargarh does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For Sialkot and Shakargarh, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	Sialkot and Shakargarh
Claim	The Surkh-Posh legacy text lists later Bukhari descendant sites in the Sialkot/Shakargarh field.
Sources	SURKH-29
Current status	Tertiary discovery lead
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

SACRED AND MIGRATION GEOGRAPHY / RESEARCH FOLIO 070

South Asian diaspora

Evidence status: Digital-landscape observation

Reported connection

The web corpus demonstrates dispersed family archives rather than a single centralized registry.

Source reading

Current citation trail: All sources; MYNASAB; NAUGAWAN; Scribd corpus. A place-name can indicate birth, residence, migration, shrine, marriage, discipleship, publication or later descendant settlement. The relationship must be stated explicitly; a mention of South Asian diaspora does not by itself prove that all families there share one ancestor.

Historical interpretation

The combined corpus shows multiple routes across Central Asia, Iran, Sindh, Punjab, North India and the later Pakistan–India diaspora. These routes occurred in different centuries. A responsible atlas therefore uses dated route segments and branch labels instead of one continuous migration arrow assembled from unrelated families.

Field and archive test

For South Asian diaspora, search local gazetteers, waqf registers, land and revenue records, cemetery or shrine inscriptions, manuscript colophons, family registers, newspapers and oral interviews. Photograph inscriptions at high resolution and record coordinates privately before deciding what can be published.

Field	Controlled entry
Place	South Asian diaspora
Claim	The web corpus demonstrates dispersed family archives rather than a single centralized registry.
Sources	All sources; MYNASAB; NAUGAWAN; Scribd corpus
Current status	Digital-landscape observation
Open task	Obtain the earliest dated record connecting this exact branch to the place

Prophet Muhammad

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Prophet Muhammad is recorded as genealogical origin through Fatima al-Zahra and Imam Husayn. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.103–105; AZ classical-source bibliography. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Sacred ancestry should be presented with doctrinal respect and historically precise family links.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Prophet Muhammad
Role	genealogical origin through Fatima al-Zahra and Imam Husayn
Citations	FSN pp.103–105; AZ classical-source bibliography
Caution	Sacred ancestry should be presented with doctrinal respect and historically precise family links.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Sayyida Fatima al-Zahra

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Sayyida Fatima al-Zahra is recorded as necessary genealogical bridge between the Prophet and Imam Husayn. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.103–105. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Do not omit her from a lineage diagram merely because the later route is patrilineal.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Sayyida Fatima al-Zahra
Role	necessary genealogical bridge between the Prophet and Imam Husayn
Citations	FSN pp.103–105
Caution	Do not omit her from a lineage diagram merely because the later route is patrilineal.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib is recorded as father of Imam Husayn and husband of Fatima al-Zahra. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.103–105. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Distinguish household relationship from later male-line numbering.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib
Role	father of Imam Husayn and husband of Fatima al-Zahra
Citations	FSN pp.103–105
Caution	Distinguish household relationship from later male-line numbering.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Husayn ibn Ali

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Husayn ibn Ali is recorded as ancestor of the Naqvi line through the Imams. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

A foundational, widely recognized lineage point.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Husayn ibn Ali
Role	ancestor of the Naqvi line through the Imams
Citations	FSN; AZ
Caution	A foundational, widely recognized lineage point.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Ali Zayn al-Abidin

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Ali Zayn al-Abidin is recorded as descendant link. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Normalize Zayn al-Abidin / Zain-ul-Abideen while retaining originals.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Ali Zayn al-Abidin
Role	descendant link
Citations	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1
Caution	Normalize Zayn al-Abidin / Zain-ul-Abideen while retaining originals.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Muhammad al-Baqir

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Muhammad al-Baqir is recorded as descendant link. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Use authority aliases for Baqir/Bakir spellings.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Muhammad al-Baqir
Role	descendant link
Citations	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1
Caution	Use authority aliases for Baqir/Bakir spellings.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Jafar al-Sadiq

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Jafar al-Sadiq is recorded as descendant link. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Do not merge with later persons named Jafar.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Jafar al-Sadiq
Role	descendant link
Citations	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1
Caution	Do not merge with later persons named Jafar.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Musa al-Kazim

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Musa al-Kazim is recorded as descendant link. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Preserve Kazim/Kadhim variants.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Musa al-Kazim
Role	descendant link
Citations	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1
Caution	Preserve Kazim/Kadhim variants.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Ali al-Rida

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Ali al-Rida is recorded as descendant link. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Also rendered Raza/Reza.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Ali al-Rida
Role	descendant link
Citations	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1
Caution	Also rendered Raza/Reza.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Imam Muhammad al-Taqi al-Jawad

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Muhammad al-Taqi al-Jawad is recorded as descendant link. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Taqi and Jawad are both common authority terms.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Muhammad al-Taqi al-Jawad
Role	descendant link
Citations	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1
Caution	Taqi and Jawad are both common authority terms.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

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Imam Ali al-Naqi al-Hadi

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Imam Ali al-Naqi al-Hadi is recorded as eponymous reference point for Naqvi identity. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Naqvi branch claims should identify the claimed child-line from the Imam.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Imam Ali al-Naqi al-Hadi
Role	eponymous reference point for Naqvi identity
Citations	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1; SHERAZI-165
Caution	Naqvi branch claims should identify the claimed child-line from the Imam.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Jafar Sani

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Jafar Sani is recorded as early post-Imam ancestor in several supplied chains. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SIRSI-1; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Different sources expand titles differently; retain variants.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Jafar Sani
Role	early post-Imam ancestor in several supplied chains
Citations	FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SIRSI-1; SHERAZI-165
Caution	Different sources expand titles differently; retain variants.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Ali Asghar / Ashqar / Al-Ashtar

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Ali Asghar / Ashqar / Al-Ashtar is recorded as ancestor with variant epithets. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

A major normalization point; do not silently treat all spellings as proven identity.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Ali Asghar / Ashqar / Al-Ashtar
Role	ancestor with variant epithets
Citations	FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165
Caution	A major normalization point; do not silently treat all spellings as proven identity.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Abdullah / Abu Ahmad Shahabuddin

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Abdullah / Abu Ahmad Shahabuddin is recorded as ancestor in Bukhari/Sherazi presentations. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.98; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Titles vary materially across publications.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Abdullah / Abu Ahmad Shahabuddin
Role	ancestor in Bukhari/Sherazi presentations
Citations	FSN p.98; SHERAZI-165
Caution	Titles vary materially across publications.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Jalaluddin Ahmad Qatal Bukhari

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Jalaluddin Ahmad Qatal Bukhari is recorded as ancestor named in the Sherazi/Bukhari table. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Must not be conflated with Surkh-Posh, Jahaniyan or the Lahori Jalaluddin.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Jalaluddin Ahmad Qatal Bukhari
Role	ancestor named in the Sherazi/Bukhari table
Citations	SHERAZI-165
Caution	Must not be conflated with Surkh-Posh, Jahaniyan or the Lahori Jalaluddin.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

PEOPLE AND GENEALOGY / RESEARCH FOLIO 086

Syed Mahmood Asghar / Nasiruddin

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Mahmood Asghar / Nasiruddin is recorded as ancestor whose name is split or expanded differently. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Create a variant-name ledger before merging records.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Mahmood Asghar / Nasiruddin
Role	ancestor whose name is split or expanded differently
Citations	FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165
Caution	Create a variant-name ledger before merging records.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

PEOPLE AND GENEALOGY / RESEARCH FOLIO 087

Syed Muhammad Abul Fatah / Safiuddin Muhammad

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Muhammad Abul Fatah / Safiuddin Muhammad is recorded as ancestor in family-published chains. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

The position and compound titles need manuscript comparison.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Muhammad Abul Fatah / Safiuddin Muhammad
Role	ancestor in family-published chains
Citations	FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165
Caution	The position and compound titles need manuscript comparison.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Jafar Abu Turab / Abu Ali Jafar

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Jafar Abu Turab / Abu Ali Jafar is recorded as ancestor in the Bukhari route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Variant titles should remain visible.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Jafar Abu Turab / Abu Ali Jafar
Role	ancestor in the Bukhari route
Citations	FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165
Caution	Variant titles should remain visible.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

PEOPLE AND GENEALOGY / RESEARCH FOLIO 089

Syed Ali al-Muayyad / al-Moeed

Record class: Academic/contextual evidence

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Ali al-Muayyad / al-Moeed is recorded as father of Surkh-Posh in the main Bukhari tradition. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: UCH p.85; FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Academic and family sources converge on the parental identity with spelling variants.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Ali al-Muayyad / al-Moeed
Role	father of Surkh-Posh in the main Bukhari tradition
Citations	UCH p.85; FSN p.98; AZ p.22; SHERAZI-165
Caution	Academic and family sources converge on the parental identity with spelling variants.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari

Record class: Academic/contextual evidence

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari is recorded as founder figure of the Uch Suhrawardi branch. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: UCH pp.85–89; FSN p.98; AZ p.22. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Not identical with the much later Jalaluddin Haider Lahori.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari
Role	founder figure of the Uch Suhrawardi branch
Citations	UCH pp.85–89; FSN p.98; AZ p.22
Caution	Not identical with the much later Jalaluddin Haider Lahori.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Sultan Ahmad Kabir

Record class: Academic/contextual evidence

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Sultan Ahmad Kabir is recorded as son/successor in the main route and father of Jahaniyan. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: UCH pp.88, 93–94; FSN p.98; AZ p.22. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Academic study records succession and names his sons Jahaniyan and Raju Qattal.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Sultan Ahmad Kabir
Role	son/successor in the main route and father of Jahaniyan
Citations	UCH pp.88, 93–94; FSN p.98; AZ p.22
Caution	Academic study records succession and names his sons Jahaniyan and Raju Qattal.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Makhdoom Jahaniyan Jahangasht

Record class: Academic/contextual evidence

Genealogical or historical role

Makhdoom Jahaniyan Jahangasht is recorded as son of Ahmad Kabir and celebrated Suhrawardi scholar-traveller. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: UCH pp.94–98; FSN pp.95, 98. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

His real name Husayn and repeated title Jalal al-Din create database ambiguity.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Makhdoom Jahaniyan Jahangasht
Role	son of Ahmad Kabir and celebrated Suhrawardi scholar-traveller
Citations	UCH pp.94–98; FSN pp.95, 98
Caution	His real name Husayn and repeated title Jalal al-Din create database ambiguity.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Sadruddin Raju Qattal

Record class: Academic/contextual evidence

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Sadruddin Raju Qattal is recorded as son of Ahmad Kabir and brother of Jahaniyan. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: UCH p.94. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Do not confuse with later Syed Raju son of Safiuddin in FSN p.111.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Sadruddin Raju Qattal
Role	son of Ahmad Kabir and brother of Jahaniyan
Citations	UCH p.94
Caution	Do not confuse with later Syed Raju son of Safiuddin in FSN p.111.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Nasiruddin Mahmood Sherazi

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Nasiruddin Mahmood Sherazi is recorded as branch ancestor after Jahaniyan in the Sherazi/Bukhari volume. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

This Sherazi route must not be merged into Aal-e-Ameer without edge-by-edge evidence.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Nasiruddin Mahmood Sherazi
Role	branch ancestor after Jahaniyan in the Sherazi/Bukhari volume
Citations	SHERAZI-165
Caution	This Sherazi route must not be merged into Aal-e-Ameer without edge-by-edge evidence.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Nizamuddin Shah (Sherazi route)

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Nizamuddin Shah (Sherazi route) is recorded as successor node in the Oghaz Banda Sherazi table. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Same-name persons in other routes require identifiers.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Nizamuddin Shah (Sherazi route)
Role	successor node in the Oghaz Banda Sherazi table
Citations	SHERAZI-165
Caution	Same-name persons in other routes require identifiers.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Niamat Wali Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Niamat Wali Shah is recorded as later node in the Sherazi/Bukhari table. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Multiple appearances require generation numbers.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Niamat Wali Shah
Role	later node in the Sherazi/Bukhari table
Citations	SHERAZI-165
Caution	Multiple appearances require generation numbers.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Rahmat Wali Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Rahmat Wali Shah is recorded as repeated name in the Sherazi/Bukhari table. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Repeated names cannot be collapsed without parent context.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Rahmat Wali Shah
Role	repeated name in the Sherazi/Bukhari table
Citations	SHERAZI-165
Caution	Repeated names cannot be collapsed without parent context.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Muhammad Ibrahim Shah (Hisar Baba)

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Muhammad Ibrahim Shah (Hisar Baba) is recorded as later Sherazi branch figure. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family biography is the current lead.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Muhammad Ibrahim Shah (Hisar Baba)
Role	later Sherazi branch figure
Citations	SHERAZI-165
Caution	Family biography is the current lead.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Walayat Shah Sherazi

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Walayat Shah Sherazi is recorded as compiler and later descendant in the Oghaz Banda publication. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: SHERAZI-165. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Named authorship and location improve provenance, but source dependencies still need audit.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Walayat Shah Sherazi
Role	compiler and later descendant in the Oghaz Banda publication
Citations	SHERAZI-165
Caution	Named authorship and location improve provenance, but source dependencies still need audit.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Nasiruddin Mahmood / Mahmood Nar

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Nasiruddin Mahmood / Mahmood Nar is recorded as ancestor below Jahaniyan in the Aal-e-Ameer route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Potentially distinct presentation from the Sherazi route; do not assume identical branch placement.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Nasiruddin Mahmood / Mahmood Nar
Role	ancestor below Jahaniyan in the Aal-e-Ameer route
Citations	FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22
Caution	Potentially distinct presentation from the Sherazi route; do not assume identical branch placement.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Ilmuddin Bukhari

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Ilmuddin Bukhari is recorded as ancestor in the Aal-e-Ameer route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family-published parent-child edge.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Ilmuddin Bukhari
Role	ancestor in the Aal-e-Ameer route
Citations	FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22
Caution	Family-published parent-child edge.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari (later ancestor)

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari (later ancestor) is recorded as ancestor between Ilmuddin figures. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.95, 98. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Not Surkh-Posh and not Jalaluddin Haider Lahori.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari (later ancestor)
Role	ancestor between Ilmuddin figures
Citations	FSN pp.95, 98
Caution	Not Surkh-Posh and not Jalaluddin Haider Lahori.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Ilmuddin / Aleemuddin

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Ilmuddin / Aleemuddin is recorded as ancestor with spelling variant. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Preserve source spelling before normalization.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Ilmuddin / Aleemuddin
Role	ancestor with spelling variant
Citations	FSN pp.95, 98; AZ p.22
Caution	Preserve source spelling before normalization.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Nizamuddin (father of Safiuddin)

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Nizamuddin (father of Safiuddin) is recorded as later ancestor in the Lahore route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.98, 110; AZ p.22. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Not automatically the same as the Sherazi-route Nizamuddin.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Nizamuddin (father of Safiuddin)
Role	later ancestor in the Lahore route
Citations	FSN pp.98, 110; AZ p.22
Caution	Not automatically the same as the Sherazi-route Nizamuddin.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari is recorded as father of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori, Moj Darya and Syed Raju in the family genealogy. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.98, 110–111; AZ pp.22, 32; ZIA-JH. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

A key household claim requiring the cited Lahore tazkira and manuscripts.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Role	father of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori, Moj Darya and Syed Raju in the family genealogy
Citations	FSN pp.98, 110–111; AZ pp.22, 32; ZIA-JH
Caution	A key household claim requiring the cited Lahore tazkira and manuscripts.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Lahori

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Lahori is recorded as son of Safiuddin and principal later Lahore figure. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Keep separate from the thirteenth-century Surkh-Posh ancestor.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Lahori
Role	son of Safiuddin and principal later Lahore figure
Citations	ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32
Caution	Keep separate from the thirteenth-century Surkh-Posh ancestor.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya is recorded as full brother of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; FSN p.111; AZ p.32. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Name variants include Miran/Meeran and Moj/Mauj Darya.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya
Role	full brother of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori
Citations	ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; FSN p.111; AZ p.32
Caution	Name variants include Miran/Meeran and Moj/Mauj Darya.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Raju son of Safiuddin

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Raju son of Safiuddin is recorded as third son listed in the Safiuddin household. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Not the earlier Raju Qattal son of Ahmad Kabir.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Raju son of Safiuddin
Role	third son listed in the Safiuddin household
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Not the earlier Raju Qattal son of Ahmad Kabir.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Shahabuddin son of Jalaluddin Haider

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Shahabuddin son of Jalaluddin Haider is recorded as one of five sons. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family-published genealogy; no independent biography in present corpus.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Shahabuddin son of Jalaluddin Haider
Role	one of five sons
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Family-published genealogy; no independent biography in present corpus.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Ilmuddin son of Jalaluddin Haider

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Ilmuddin son of Jalaluddin Haider is recorded as son through whom Aal-e-Ameer is traced. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

The strongest later route in the supplied family register.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Ilmuddin son of Jalaluddin Haider
Role	son through whom Aal-e-Ameer is traced
Citations	ZIA-JH; FSN p.111
Caution	The strongest later route in the supplied family register.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Shuja son of Jalaluddin Haider

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Shuja son of Jalaluddin Haider is recorded as one of five sons. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Branch continuation not supplied.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Shuja son of Jalaluddin Haider
Role	one of five sons
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Branch continuation not supplied.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Ali son of Jalaluddin Haider

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Ali son of Jalaluddin Haider is recorded as one of five sons. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Do not confuse with numerous earlier Ali records.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Ali son of Jalaluddin Haider
Role	one of five sons
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Do not confuse with numerous earlier Ali records.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Jafar son of Jalaluddin Haider

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Jafar son of Jalaluddin Haider is recorded as one of five sons. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Branch continuation not supplied.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Jafar son of Jalaluddin Haider
Role	one of five sons
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Branch continuation not supplied.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Zain-ul-Abideen

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Zain-ul-Abideen is recorded as son of Ilmuddin in the Aal-e-Ameer route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

A grave attribution in Lahore tradition should be surveyed epigraphically.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Zain-ul-Abideen
Role	son of Ilmuddin in the Aal-e-Ameer route
Citations	ZIA-JH; FSN p.111
Caution	A grave attribution in Lahore tradition should be surveyed epigraphically.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Shah Nizam

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Shah Nizam is recorded as later Aal-e-Ameer ancestor. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family-published edge.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Shah Nizam
Role	later Aal-e-Ameer ancestor
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Family-published edge.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Yar Shah Haider

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Yar Shah Haider is recorded as later Aal-e-Ameer ancestor. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family register lists three sons including Jahangir.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Yar Shah Haider
Role	later Aal-e-Ameer ancestor
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Family register lists three sons including Jahangir.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Jahangir Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Jahangir Shah is recorded as Aal-e-Ameer route through Yar Shah. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Not the title Jahangasht.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Jahangir Shah
Role	Aal-e-Ameer route through Yar Shah
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Not the title Jahangasht.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Shamsuddin Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Shamsuddin Shah is recorded as later Aal-e-Ameer ancestor. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.111. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family register lists Sadruddin, Sharafuddin and Qutbuddin.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Shamsuddin Shah
Role	later Aal-e-Ameer ancestor
Citations	FSN p.111
Caution	Family register lists Sadruddin, Sharafuddin and Qutbuddin.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Sharafuddin Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Sharafuddin Shah is recorded as Aal-e-Ameer route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.111–112. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Distinct from earlier Sharafuddin Naishapuri in Sirsi tree.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Sharafuddin Shah
Role	Aal-e-Ameer route
Citations	FSN pp.111–112
Caution	Distinct from earlier Sharafuddin Naishapuri in Sirsi tree.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Kabeer Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Kabeer Shah is recorded as Aal-e-Ameer route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.112. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Distinguish from collateral Kabeer Shah son of Yar Shah.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Kabeer Shah
Role	Aal-e-Ameer route
Citations	FSN p.112
Caution	Distinguish from collateral Kabeer Shah son of Yar Shah.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Qutb Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Qutb Shah is recorded as Aal-e-Ameer route. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.112. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family-published edge.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Qutb Shah
Role	Aal-e-Ameer route
Citations	FSN p.112
Caution	Family-published edge.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Haider Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Haider Shah is recorded as father of Ameer Ali and three other listed sons. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.112. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family register names Zamin, Ameer, Wazeer and Sardar Ali.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Haider Shah
Role	father of Ameer Ali and three other listed sons
Citations	FSN p.112
Caution	Family register names Zamin, Ameer, Wazeer and Sardar Ali.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Ameer Ali Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Ameer Ali Shah is recorded as namesake ancestor of Aal-e-Ameer. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN p.112. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family register lists Shakir and Zakir.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Ameer Ali Shah
Role	namesake ancestor of Aal-e-Ameer
Citations	FSN p.112
Caution	Family register lists Shakir and Zakir.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

Syed Shakir Ali Shah

Record class: Family-published or attributed genealogy

Genealogical or historical role

Syed Shakir Ali Shah is recorded as documented continuation through Ashiq and Nafees. The wording is intentionally limited to what the cited corpus supports; no birth date, spouse, child or title is added merely to make the entry look complete.

Evidence trail

Citations: FSN pp.112–114. Academic research is used for the medieval Uch figures and institutional context. Family publications are used for later lineage edges. Web biographies are described as reports, and tertiary pages are used only to locate underlying references.

Identity control

Family-published biography and descendant register.

Verification priority

Seek the earliest source naming this person with a parent, child, place or date. Retain the original script and spelling. If two sources disagree, create two claim rows and record the date and independence of each source before proposing a reconciliation.

Authority field	Value
Preferred heading	Syed Shakir Ali Shah
Role	documented continuation through Ashiq and Nafees
Citations	FSN pp.112–114
Caution	Family-published biography and descendant register.
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports' or 'presents' unless independently established

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 125

Sirsi Naqvi branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Ali Arab Naishapuri migration and Bare/Haider/Manjhoo/Khurd Potey branches

Current evidence

The present source trail is SIRSI-1. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

One-page tree; obtain the original shajra, date, compiler and seals.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Sirsi Naqvi branch
Published claim	Ali Arab Naishapuri migration and Bare/Haider/Manjhoo/Khurd Potey branches
Source	SIRSI-1
Evidence boundary	One-page tree; obtain the original shajra, date, compiler and seals.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 126

Jais–Nasirabad branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Subzwar migration around 410 AH and Khandan-e-Ijtihad association

Current evidence

The present source trail is NAQVI-2. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Verify the cited People of India and S. A. Rizvi passages.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Jais–Nasirabad branch
Published claim	Subzwar migration around 410 AH and Khandan-e-Ijtihad association
Source	NAQVI-2
Evidence boundary	Verify the cited People of India and S. A. Rizvi passages.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 127

Amroha branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Settlement linked with Sharfuddin Shah Wilayat

Current evidence

The present source trail is NAQVI-2. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Use local histories, inscriptions and branch registers.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Amroha branch
Published claim	Settlement linked with Sharfuddin Shah Wilayat
Source	NAQVI-2
Evidence boundary	Use local histories, inscriptions and branch registers.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 128

Allahabad–Syed Sarawan branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Syed Haqqani place and tomb tradition

Current evidence

The present source trail is NAQVI-2. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Field survey and gazetteer search required.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Allahabad–Syed Sarawan branch
Published claim	Syed Haqqani place and tomb tradition
Source	NAQVI-2
Evidence boundary	Field survey and gazetteer search required.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 129

Sindh Mahmood Makki tradition

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Bhakkar/Rohri/Sukkur trajectory

Current evidence

The present source trail is NAQVI-2. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Do not merge Makki and Bukhari routes without evidence.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Sindh Mahmood Makki tradition
Published claim	Bhakkar/Rohri/Sukkur trajectory
Source	NAQVI-2
Evidence boundary	Do not merge Makki and Bukhari routes without evidence.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 130

Uch Bukhari branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Surkh-Posh, Ahmad Kabir and Jahaniyan institutional succession

Current evidence

The present source trail is UCH pp.85–98. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Best-supported regional historical core in the present corpus.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Uch Bukhari branch
Published claim	Surkh-Posh, Ahmad Kabir and Jahaniyan institutional succession
Source	UCH pp.85–98
Evidence boundary	Best-supported regional historical core in the present corpus.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 131

Sadruddin Raju Qattal branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Collateral son of Ahmad Kabir

Current evidence

The present source trail is UCH p.94. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Keep separate from Safiuddin's son Syed Raju.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Sadruddin Raju Qattal branch
Published claim	Collateral son of Ahmad Kabir
Source	UCH p.94
Evidence boundary	Keep separate from Safiuddin's son Syed Raju.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 132

Sherazi/Bukhari Oghaz Banda branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Jahaniyan to Nasiruddin Mahmood Sherazi and later Battagram family

Current evidence

The present source trail is SHERAZI-165. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Family publication; compare its older Pashto source and internal pages.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Sherazi/Bukhari Oghaz Banda branch
Published claim	Jahaniyan to Nasiruddin Mahmood Sherazi and later Battagram family
Source	SHERAZI-165
Evidence boundary	Family publication; compare its older Pashto source and internal pages.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 133

Moj Darya branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Moj Darya's biography lists Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin as sons

Current evidence

The present source trail is ZIA-MD. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Underlying Lahore source required.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Moj Darya branch
Published claim	Moj Darya's biography lists Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin as sons
Source	ZIA-MD
Evidence boundary	Underlying Lahore source required.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 134

Jalaluddin Haider five-son network

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Shahabuddin, Ilmuddin, Shuja, Ali and Jafar

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN p.111. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Only Ilmuddin continuation is detailed in supplied register.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Jalaluddin Haider five-son network
Published claim	Shahabuddin, Ilmuddin, Shuja, Ali and Jafar
Source	FSN p.111
Evidence boundary	Only Ilmuddin continuation is detailed in supplied register.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 135

Aal-e-Ameer

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Haider Shah to Ameer Ali, Shakir, Ashiq and Nafees

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN pp.112–114; AZ. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Family-published line; every edge remains separately auditable.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Aal-e-Ameer
Published claim	Haider Shah to Ameer Ali, Shakir, Ashiq and Nafees
Source	FSN pp.112–114; AZ
Evidence boundary	Family-published line; every edge remains separately auditable.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 136

Aal-e-Nafees

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Nafees Ali and the Hafeez/Muhabbat family networks

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN pp.112–114. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Modern family register with privacy safeguards.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Aal-e-Nafees
Published claim	Nafees Ali and the Hafeez/Muhabbat family networks
Source	FSN pp.112–114
Evidence boundary	Modern family register with privacy safeguards.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 137

Hafeez Ali branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Qamar, Qaiser, Mohsin, Asim and Faisal lines

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN descendant register. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Names already published; do not add private identifiers.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Hafeez Ali branch
Published claim	Qamar, Qaiser, Mohsin, Asim and Faisal lines
Source	FSN descendant register
Evidence boundary	Names already published; do not add private identifiers.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 138

Muhabbat Ali–Naderi branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Umeed, Naseer, Afsari, Feroza and Bilqees

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN descendant register. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Female descendants and marriage links retained.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Muhabbat Ali–Naderi branch
Published claim	Umeed, Naseer, Afsari, Feroza and Bilqees
Source	FSN descendant register
Evidence boundary	Female descendants and marriage links retained.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 139

Muhabbat Ali–Munni branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Amina, Shabab, Niaz, Ejaz, Rubina and Javed

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN descendant register. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Unknown daughter names preserved as counts.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Muhabbat Ali–Munni branch
Published claim	Amina, Shabab, Niaz, Ejaz, Rubina and Javed
Source	FSN descendant register
Evidence boundary	Unknown daughter names preserved as counts.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 140

Umeed Ali branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Qadeer, Ameer, Majid, Sajid, Zohaib and daughters

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN pp.113–114. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Variant spellings require authority records.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Umeed Ali branch
Published claim	Qadeer, Ameer, Majid, Sajid, Zohaib and daughters
Source	FSN pp.113–114
Evidence boundary	Variant spellings require authority records.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 141

Naseer Ali branch

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Faizan, Rizwan/Raju, Adnan Shakir, Nasir, Salman Zakir and Naseera

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN descendant register. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Naseer and Nasir are separate people in the register.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Naseer Ali branch
Published claim	Faizan, Rizwan/Raju, Adnan Shakir, Nasir, Salman Zakir and Naseera
Source	FSN descendant register
Evidence boundary	Naseer and Nasir are separate people in the register.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 142

Peshawar–Kohat Bukhari networks

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Later settlements described across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Current evidence

The present source trail is NAQVI-2; SURKH-29; UCH p.27. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Multiple migrations may be involved; avoid one universal story.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Peshawar–Kohat Bukhari networks
Published claim	Later settlements described across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Source	NAQVI-2; SURKH-29; UCH p.27
Evidence boundary	Multiple migrations may be involved; avoid one universal story.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 143

Gujarat disciple networks

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Surkh-Posh/Jahaniyan traditions extend into Gujarat

Current evidence

The present source trail is SURKH-29; UCH. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Separate spiritual discipleship from biological descent.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Gujarat disciple networks
Published claim	Surkh-Posh/Jahaniyan traditions extend into Gujarat
Source	SURKH-29; UCH
Evidence boundary	Separate spiritual discipleship from biological descent.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 144

Sialkot/Shakargarh descendants

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Later sites listed in the legacy text

Current evidence

The present source trail is SURKH-29. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Use as a discovery map, not proof.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Sialkot/Shakargarh descendants
Published claim	Later sites listed in the legacy text
Source	SURKH-29
Evidence boundary	Use as a discovery map, not proof.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 145

Firozabad–Agra migration case

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Aal-e-Ameer oral history of crisis, rescue and maternal refuge

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN family narrative. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Oral history should be dated, attributed and corroborated.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Firozabad–Agra migration case
Published claim	Aal-e-Ameer oral history of crisis, rescue and maternal refuge
Source	FSN family narrative
Evidence boundary	Oral history should be dated, attributed and corroborated.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 146

Hyderabad Sindh settlement case

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Post-Partition Hafeez and Muhabbat households

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Modern migration memory; civil records may corroborate.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Hyderabad Sindh settlement case
Published claim	Post-Partition Hafeez and Muhabbat households
Source	FSN
Evidence boundary	Modern migration memory; civil records may corroborate.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 147

Female-descendant record

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Daughters, wives and rescue figures are included even where names are missing

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN; SHERAZI-165. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Avoid erasure created by male-only diagrams.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Female-descendant record
Published claim	Daughters, wives and rescue figures are included even where names are missing
Source	FSN; SHERAZI-165
Evidence boundary	Avoid erasure created by male-only diagrams.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 148

Collateral branches without continuation

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Names retained where no later children are supplied

Current evidence

The present source trail is FSN; SIRSI-1. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

Absence of data never means childless.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Collateral branches without continuation
Published claim	Names retained where no later children are supplied
Source	FSN; SIRSI-1
Evidence boundary	Absence of data never means childless.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

BRANCH CASE STUDIES / RESEARCH FOLIO 149

Global digital shajra ecosystem

Branch rule: a valid local genealogy must not be presented as the universal genealogy of every Naqvi or Bukhari family.

Branch claim

Scribd scans, interactive trees, family books and Wikipedia pages coexist

Current evidence

The present source trail is All web-audit sources. This identifies a transmitted branch account and its scope. Where the source is family-authored, the connection is disclosed; where an academic source provides context, that context is not stretched to certify later generations.

Boundary and risk

No single site is a universal registry; provenance matters.

Minimum branch dossier

A strong branch dossier should include: a normalized tree and original-script tree; source images; one evidence row for each edge; date/place tables; women and collateral lines; variant names; migration documents; a list of missing links; editor identity; revision log; and a privacy policy for living people.

Branch field	Controlled entry
Branch	Global digital shajra ecosystem
Published claim	Scribd scans, interactive trees, family books and Wikipedia pages coexist
Source	All web-audit sources
Evidence boundary	No single site is a universal registry; provenance matters.
Next action	Collect dated evidence for the weakest edge before expanding the public narrative

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 150

Google query: naqvi sadat

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

A mixed result landscape including Scribd, interactive trees and general Sayyid pages.

Useful contribution

Shows live user intent and spelling variants.

Research or publication gap

A search-results snapshot is volatile and cannot guarantee future positions.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Google query: naqvi sadat
URL or identifier	Google results supplied by the user
Strength	Shows live user intent and spelling variants.
Gap	A search-results snapshot is volatile and cannot guarantee future positions.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 151

Google query: bukhari sadat

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Results mix genealogy, people with similar names and general Bukhari content.

Useful contribution

Reveals entity ambiguity and need for explicit definitions.

Research or publication gap

Permanent rank or forced downranking is impossible to promise.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Google query: bukhari sadat
URL or identifier	Google results supplied by the user
Strength	Reveals entity ambiguity and need for explicit definitions.
Gap	Permanent rank or forced downranking is impossible to promise.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 152

Naqvi Family Tree Overview

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

One-page Sirsi branch tree, about 4K views in the supplied snapshot.

Useful contribution

Compact named chain and migration claim.

Research or publication gap

Branch-specific, little methodology, limited source apparatus.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Naqvi Family Tree Overview
URL or identifier	https://www.scribd.com/document/421902404/shijra
Strength	Compact named chain and migration claim.
Gap	Branch-specific, little methodology, limited source apparatus.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 153

Naqvi Family History in South Asia

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Two-page settlement overview, roughly 1K–1.2K views across supplied snapshots.

Useful contribution

Covers Jais, Nasirabad, Amroha, Allahabad, Sindh, Punjab and Peshawar.

Research or publication gap

Very compressed claims and only two abbreviated references.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Naqvi Family History in South Asia
URL or identifier	https://www.scribd.com/document/39314585/Naqvi-Sadaat
Strength	Covers Jais, Nasirabad, Amroha, Allahabad, Sindh, Punjab and Peshawar.
Gap	Very compressed claims and only two abbreviated references.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 154

Bukhari Syed Family History and Genealogy

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

A 165-page family volume centred on Sadaat Sherazi/Bukhari of Oghaz Banda.

Useful contribution

Named compiler, branch genealogy and substantial family narrative.

Research or publication gap

Not a universal Bukhari history; source dependencies and OCR quality require audit.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Bukhari Syed Family History and Genealogy
URL or identifier	https://www.scribd.com/doc/13137344/History-of-forefather-of-Sadat-Bukhari
Strength	Named compiler, branch genealogy and substantial family narrative.
Gap	Not a universal Bukhari history; source dependencies and OCR quality require audit.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 155

Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari: Legacy

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

A 29-page Wikipedia-derived PDF snapshot.

Useful contribution

Broad biography, family and monument topics.

Research or publication gap

Contains uncited sections and inherits tertiary-source limitations.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari: Legacy
URL or identifier	https://www.scribd.com/document/426393206/Jalaluddin-Surkh-Posh-Bukhari-Wikipedia-pdf
Strength	Broad biography, family and monument topics.
Gap	Contains uncited sections and inherits tertiary-source limitations.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 156

Bukhari Syed Family Tree Overview

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

A 28-page image-heavy shajra said by the uploader to be possibly written in the 1800s.

Useful contribution

Potentially valuable manuscript images.

Research or publication gap

Uncertain provenance, difficult OCR and no verified transcription.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Bukhari Syed Family Tree Overview
URL or identifier	https://www.scribd.com/document/21531744/Shajra-Sadat
Strength	Potentially valuable manuscript images.
Gap	Uncertain provenance, difficult OCR and no verified transcription.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 157

MyNasab home

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Broad Syed-family introduction and genealogy content.

Useful contribution

Large topical footprint and internal navigation.

Research or publication gap

Source quality varies by page; broad authority does not verify each tree edge.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	MyNasab home
URL or identifier	https://mynasab.com/
Strength	Large topical footprint and internal navigation.
Gap	Source quality varies by page; broad authority does not verify each tree edge.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 158

MyNasab Surkh-Posh page

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Interactive person record with father, spouse and children fields plus narrative.

Useful contribution

Machine-readable relationship display.

Research or publication gap

Much narrative is Wikipedia-derived; unknown spouse and criticism text need sourcing.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	MyNasab Surkh-Posh page
URL or identifier	https://mynasab.com/gt-member/z-7/
Strength	Machine-readable relationship display.
Gap	Much narrative is Wikipedia-derived; unknown spouse and criticism text need sourcing.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 159

Naugawan Naqvi tree

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Interactive lineage preservation platform.

Useful contribution

Useful branch navigation and community focus.

Research or publication gap

Every record needs source, date, editor and change history.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Naugawan Naqvi tree
URL or identifier	https://shajra.naugawansadat.com/index.php?route=%2Ftree%2Fnaqvi
Strength	Useful branch navigation and community focus.
Gap	Every record needs source, date, editor and change history.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 160

Jalalians

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Community site returned an interstitial during automated inspection.

Useful contribution

Potential family/community authority.

Research or publication gap

Crawler accessibility and inspectable citations should be tested by the owner.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Jalalians
URL or identifier	https://jalalians.com/
Strength	Potential family/community authority.
Gap	Crawler accessibility and inspectable citations should be tested by the owner.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 161

Wikipedia: Sayyid

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Large tertiary overview of Sayyid identities.

Useful contribution

High discoverability and broad terminology.

Research or publication gap

Not a replacement for branch-specific genealogy or primary evidence.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Wikipedia: Sayyid
URL or identifier	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sayyid
Strength	High discoverability and broad terminology.
Gap	Not a replacement for branch-specific genealogy or primary evidence.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 162

Wikipedia: Surkh-Posh

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Tertiary biography with extensive links and revisions.

Useful contribution

Discoverability and a bibliography trail.

Research or publication gap

Statements must be traced to reliable cited sources; user-connected editing needs disclosure.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Wikipedia: Surkh-Posh
URL or identifier	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalaluddin_Surkh-Posh_Bukhari
Strength	Discoverability and a bibliography trail.
Gap	Statements must be traced to reliable cited sources; user-connected editing needs disclosure.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 163

Duplicate pasted snapshots

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Three copies represented one Scribd source, not three witnesses.

Useful contribution

Useful integrity check.

Research or publication gap

Counting duplicates as corroboration would manufacture false convergence.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Duplicate pasted snapshots
URL or identifier	Three supplied files had identical SHA-256 content
Strength	Useful integrity check.
Gap	Counting duplicates as corroboration would manufacture false convergence.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 164

AI-enhanced Scribd titles

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Platform-generated titles/descriptions summarize uploaded scans.

Useful contribution

Improves discoverability.

Research or publication gap

AI summaries are not historical sources and can misstate scope.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	AI-enhanced Scribd titles
URL or identifier	Multiple supplied Scribd pages
Strength	Improves discoverability.
Gap	AI summaries are not historical sources and can misstate scope.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

View and vote counts

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Counts range from hundreds to thousands and are changeable.

Useful contribution

Indicates audience interest.

Research or publication gap

Popularity is not reliability and should never prove genealogy.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	View and vote counts
URL or identifier	Supplied Scribd snapshots dated 16 July 2026
Strength	Indicates audience interest.
Gap	Popularity is not reliability and should never prove genealogy.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 166

Image-only genealogies

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Scans preserve visual evidence even when extracted text is poor.

Useful contribution

Potential seals, handwriting and layout survive.

Research or publication gap

Search engines cannot reliably understand images without transcription and alt text.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Image-only genealogies
URL or identifier	SHAJRA-28 and other scans
Strength	Potential seals, handwriting and layout survive.
Gap	Search engines cannot reliably understand images without transcription and alt text.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

Wikipedia-derived PDFs

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

A static PDF can preserve a version of a changing article.

Useful contribution

Version snapshot is useful for historiography.

Research or publication gap

It is still tertiary and may freeze old errors.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Wikipedia-derived PDFs
URL or identifier	SURKH-29
Strength	Version snapshot is useful for historiography.
Gap	It is still tertiary and may freeze old errors.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 168

Entity collision audit

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Jalaluddin, Jafar, Ali, Nizamuddin, Raju and Safiuddin recur in different generations.

Useful contribution

Repeated names reveal commemorative patterns.

Research or publication gap

Search engines and family trees can merge distinct people.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Entity collision audit
URL or identifier	All sources
Strength	Repeated names reveal commemorative patterns.
Gap	Search engines and family trees can merge distinct people.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

Chronology audit

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Sources contain AH/CE conversions and some contradictions.

Useful contribution

Dates enable testing of relationships.

Research or publication gap

Every conversion must be checked; 1016 AH is not 1907 CE.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Chronology audit
URL or identifier	UCH; SURKH-29; ZIA-JH
Strength	Dates enable testing of relationships.
Gap	Every conversion must be checked; 1016 AH is not 1907 CE.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 170

Citation-depth audit

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Some sources have page-level references; others rely on general lists.

Useful contribution

A bibliography gives discovery leads.

Research or publication gap

Only the exact consulted page supports a specific claim.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Citation-depth audit
URL or identifier	All sources
Strength	A bibliography gives discovery leads.
Gap	Only the exact consulted page supports a specific claim.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 171

Author-transparency audit

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Named family compilers preserve provenance.

Useful contribution

Authorship can be credited and questioned.

Research or publication gap

Family connection must be disclosed to readers.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Author-transparency audit
URL or identifier	SHERAZI-165; FSN; AZ
Strength	Authorship can be credited and questioned.
Gap	Family connection must be disclosed to readers.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

DIGITAL SOURCE AND CONTENT-GAP AUDIT / RESEARCH FOLIO 172

Crawlability audit

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Text HTML, searchable PDFs, logical headings and stable links improve understanding.

Useful contribution

Supports legitimate discovery.

Research or publication gap

Crawlability does not guarantee indexing or ranking.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Crawlability audit
URL or identifier	Google Search Central; reviewed web pages
Strength	Supports legitimate discovery.
Gap	Crawlability does not guarantee indexing or ranking.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

Content-quality audit

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Original research, comprehensive description and clear sourcing are explicit quality questions.

Useful contribution

A direct framework for this edition.

Research or publication gap

Copying competitors or mass-producing thin pages would undermine quality.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Content-quality audit
URL or identifier	Google helpful-content guidance
Strength	A direct framework for this edition.
Gap	Copying competitors or mass-producing thin pages would undermine quality.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

Spam-risk audit

This is a quality comparison, not a plan to damage, deindex or manipulate another publisher's page.

Observed source

Scaled unoriginal pages, link spam and ranking manipulation are prohibited.

Useful contribution

Explains why the project uses one deep authority work and transparent sidecars.

Research or publication gap

Aggressive manipulation can harm rather than improve visibility.

How this edition adds value

The authority edition uses explicit source classes, page-level references where available, original synthesis, duplicate detection, entity disambiguation, readable tables, searchable text, a correction policy and structured metadata. It links outward to corroborating material rather than copying the competing page.

Audit field	Entry
Page/source	Spam-risk audit
URL or identifier	Google spam policies
Strength	Explains why the project uses one deep authority work and transparent sidecars.
Gap	Aggressive manipulation can harm rather than improve visibility.
Ethical action	Publish a better documented answer; do not attack the source

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 175

Who are Naqvi Sadat?

Direct answer

Naqvi Sadat are families who trace descent through Imam Ali al-Naqi al-Hadi. A specific family's claim still depends on its own documented chain.

Evidence basis

Sources: FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Who are Naqvi Sadat?
Short answer	Naqvi Sadat are families who trace descent through Imam Ali al-Naqi al-Hadi. A specific family's claim still depends on its own documented chain.
Sources	FSN; AZ; SIRSI-1
Suggested anchor	who-are-naqvi-sadat
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 176

Who are Bukhari Sadat?

Direct answer

Bukhari Sadat are Sayyid families associated by lineage history or nisba with Bukhara; many South Asian branches trace through Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari.

Evidence basis

Sources: UCH pp.85–89. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Who are Bukhari Sadat?
Short answer	Bukhari Sadat are Sayyid families associated by lineage history or nisba with Bukhara; many South Asian branches trace through Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari.
Sources	UCH pp.85–89
Suggested anchor	who-are-bukhari-sadat
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 177

Are all Naqvi Sadat Bukhari?

Direct answer

No. Naqvi is the broader claimed descent category; Bukhari identifies particular historical/geographical family routes.

Evidence basis

Sources: Comparative corpus. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Are all Naqvi Sadat Bukhari?
Short answer	No. Naqvi is the broader claimed descent category; Bukhari identifies particular historical/geographical family routes.
Sources	Comparative corpus
Suggested anchor	are-all-naqvi-sadat-bukhari
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 178

Are all Bukhari families Naqvi?

Direct answer

The term Bukhari can be used by unrelated families or as a geographical surname. A Naqvi al-Bukhari claim needs a documented lineage.

Evidence basis

Sources: Source-method analysis. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Are all Bukhari families Naqvi?
Short answer	The term Bukhari can be used by unrelated families or as a geographical surname. A Naqvi al-Bukhari claim needs a documented lineage.
Sources	Source-method analysis
Suggested anchor	are-all-bukhari-families-naqvi
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 179

What is Naqvi al-Bukhari?

Direct answer

It is a combined designation asserting Naqvi descent and a Bukhari family route, often through the Uch tradition.

Evidence basis

Sources: UCH; FSN; AZ. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What is Naqvi al-Bukhari?
Short answer	It is a combined designation asserting Naqvi descent and a Bukhari family route, often through the Uch tradition.
Sources	UCH; FSN; AZ
Suggested anchor	what-is-naqvi-al-bukhari
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 180

What is a shajra nasab?

Direct answer

A shajra nasab is a genealogical tree. It is evidence of a transmitted lineage and must be evaluated for date, compiler, provenance and each relationship.

Evidence basis

Sources: Archive method. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What is a shajra nasab?
Short answer	A shajra nasab is a genealogical tree. It is evidence of a transmitted lineage and must be evaluated for date, compiler, provenance and each relationship.
Sources	Archive method
Suggested anchor	what-is-a-shajra-nasab
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 181

Is one online family tree enough?

Direct answer

No. Online trees are discovery tools. Strong verification uses dated manuscripts, civil or waqf records, inscriptions and independent scholarship.

Evidence basis

Sources: Google/source audit. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Is one online family tree enough?
Short answer	No. Online trees are discovery tools. Strong verification uses dated manuscripts, civil or waqf records, inscriptions and independent scholarship.
Sources	Google/source audit
Suggested anchor	is-one-online-family-tree-enough
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 182

Why do names repeat?

Direct answer

Religious and family naming traditions reuse honored names. Repetition makes generation, parent and place fields essential.

Evidence basis

Sources: All genealogical sources. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Why do names repeat?
Short answer	Religious and family naming traditions reuse honored names. Repetition makes generation, parent and place fields essential.
Sources	All genealogical sources
Suggested anchor	why-do-names-repeat
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 183

Who was Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari?

Direct answer

Academic research presents him as a Bukhara-born Suhrawardi figure who established the Uch branch and died in 1291.

Evidence basis

Sources: UCH pp.85–89. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Who was Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari?
Short answer	Academic research presents him as a Bukhara-born Suhrawardi figure who established the Uch branch and died in 1291.
Sources	UCH pp.85–89
Suggested anchor	who-was-jalaluddin-surkh-posh-bukhari
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 184

Who was Makhdoom Jahaniyan Jahangasht?

Direct answer

He was the son of Ahmad Kabir, grandson of Surkh-Posh and a celebrated Suhrawardi scholar-traveller of Uch.

Evidence basis

Sources: UCH pp.94–98. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Who was Makhdoom Jahaniyan Jahangasht?
Short answer	He was the son of Ahmad Kabir, grandson of Surkh-Posh and a celebrated Suhrawardi scholar-traveller of Uch.
Sources	UCH pp.94–98
Suggested anchor	who-was-makhdoom-jahaniyan-jahangasht
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 185

Who was Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari?

Direct answer

Family genealogies and a secondary biography present him as father of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori, Moj Darya and Syed Raju.

Evidence basis

Sources: FSN p.111; AZ p.32; ZIA-JH. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Who was Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari?
Short answer	Family genealogies and a secondary biography present him as father of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori, Moj Darya and Syed Raju.
Sources	FSN p.111; AZ p.32; ZIA-JH
Suggested anchor	who-was-syed-safiuddin-shah-bukhari
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 186

Was Jalaluddin Haider Lahori the same as Surkh-Posh?

Direct answer

No. The family chain places the Lahore figure many generations after the thirteenth-century Surkh-Posh ancestor.

Evidence basis

Sources: FSN pp.98, 111; AZ p.22. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Was Jalaluddin Haider Lahori the same as Surkh-Posh?
Short answer	No. The family chain places the Lahore figure many generations after the thirteenth-century Surkh-Posh ancestor.
Sources	FSN pp.98, 111; AZ p.22
Suggested anchor	was-jalaluddin-haider-lahori-the-same-as-surkh-posh
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 187

Who was Moj Darya?

Direct answer

Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya is presented as a son of Safiuddin and full brother of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori.

Evidence basis

Sources: ZIA-MD; FSN p.111; AZ p.32. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Who was Moj Darya?
Short answer	Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya is presented as a son of Safiuddin and full brother of Jalaluddin Haider Lahori.
Sources	ZIA-MD; FSN p.111; AZ p.32
Suggested anchor	who-was-moj-darya
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 188

How many sons did Jalaluddin Haider Lahori have?

Direct answer

Family of Saadat Naqvi lists Shahabuddin, Ilmuddin, Shuja, Ali and Jafar.

Evidence basis

Sources: FSN p.111. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	How many sons did Jalaluddin Haider Lahori have?
Short answer	Family of Saadat Naqvi lists Shahabuddin, Ilmuddin, Shuja, Ali and Jafar.
Sources	FSN p.111
Suggested anchor	how-many-sons-did-jalaluddin-haider-lahori-have
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 189

What is Aal-e-Ameer?

Direct answer

In the supplied genealogy, Aal-e-Ameer refers to the descendant route through Haider Shah's son Ameer Ali Shah.

Evidence basis

Sources: FSN p.112. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What is Aal-e-Ameer?
Short answer	In the supplied genealogy, Aal-e-Ameer refers to the descendant route through Haider Shah's son Ameer Ali Shah.
Sources	FSN p.112
Suggested anchor	what-is-aal-e-ameer
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 190

What is Aal-e-Nafees?

Direct answer

It is the family register centred on Nafees Ali Shah and his later descendants in the supplied publication.

Evidence basis

Sources: FSN pp.112–114. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What is Aal-e-Nafees?
Short answer	It is the family register centred on Nafees Ali Shah and his later descendants in the supplied publication.
Sources	FSN pp.112–114
Suggested anchor	what-is-aal-e-nafees
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 191

What does the Sirsi shajra claim?

Direct answer

It presents a Naqvi branch through Ali Arab Naishapuri and dates migration to 632 AH / 1236 CE.

Evidence basis

Sources: SIRSI-1. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What does the Sirsi shajra claim?
Short answer	It presents a Naqvi branch through Ali Arab Naishapuri and dates migration to 632 AH / 1236 CE.
Sources	SIRSI-1
Suggested anchor	what-does-the-sirsi-shajra-claim
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 192

What does the Jais–Nasirabad overview claim?

Direct answer

It attributes migration from Subzwar around 410 AH and links the settlements with a scholarly family tradition.

Evidence basis

Sources: NAQVI-2. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What does the Jais–Nasirabad overview claim?
Short answer	It attributes migration from Subzwar around 410 AH and links the settlements with a scholarly family tradition.
Sources	NAQVI-2
Suggested anchor	what-does-the-jais–nasirabad-overview-claim
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 193

What does the Sherazi/Bukhari book cover?

Direct answer

It records a branch centred on Oghaz Banda, Battagram, with a genealogy and later family biographies.

Evidence basis

Sources: SHERAZI-165. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What does the Sherazi/Bukhari book cover?
Short answer	It records a branch centred on Oghaz Banda, Battagram, with a genealogy and later family biographies.
Sources	SHERAZI-165
Suggested anchor	what-does-the-sherazi/bukhari-book-cover
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 194

Can DNA prove a Sayyid genealogy?

Direct answer

DNA may test biological relationships among participants but cannot by itself identify an undocumented medieval ancestor or replace provenance.

Evidence basis

Sources: Research-method analysis. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Can DNA prove a Sayyid genealogy?
Short answer	DNA may test biological relationships among participants but cannot by itself identify an undocumented medieval ancestor or replace provenance.
Sources	Research-method analysis
Suggested anchor	can-dna-prove-a-sayyid-genealogy
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 195

Does a shrine prove descent?

Direct answer

A shrine can support historical presence and memory; it does not independently prove every later family-tree edge.

Evidence basis

Sources: UCH; WMF; source method. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Does a shrine prove descent?
Short answer	A shrine can support historical presence and memory; it does not independently prove every later family-tree edge.
Sources	UCH; WMF; source method
Suggested anchor	does-a-shrine-prove-descent
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 196

Why are women included?

Direct answer

Fatima al-Zahra is the essential genealogical bridge, and later women preserve marriage, migration and care networks that male-only trees erase.

Evidence basis

Sources: FSN; SHERAZI-165. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Why are women included?
Short answer	Fatima al-Zahra is the essential genealogical bridge, and later women preserve marriage, migration and care networks that male-only trees erase.
Sources	FSN; SHERAZI-165
Suggested anchor	why-are-women-included
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 197

Can this document guarantee first position on Google?

Direct answer

No. Google explicitly states there is no secret that automatically ranks a site first. The document improves quality and crawlability conditions only.

Evidence basis

Sources: GOOGLE-S. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	Can this document guarantee first position on Google?
Short answer	No. Google explicitly states there is no secret that automatically ranks a site first. The document improves quality and crawlability conditions only.
Sources	GOOGLE-S
Suggested anchor	can-this-document-guarantee-first-position-on-google
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 198

What improves legitimate visibility?

Direct answer

Original research, clear sourcing, logical structure, descriptive titles, searchable text, useful links, page experience and natural promotion.

Evidence basis

Sources: GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What improves legitimate visibility?
Short answer	Original research, clear sourcing, logical structure, descriptive titles, searchable text, useful links, page experience and natural promotion.
Sources	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S
Suggested anchor	what-improves-legitimate-visibility
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS / RESEARCH FOLIO 199

What should be avoided?

Direct answer

Avoid copied text, keyword stuffing, doorway pages, scaled low-value content, fake citations, paid link schemes and misleading certainty.

Evidence basis

Sources: GOOGLE-P. The answer is written to resolve the query without overstating disputed genealogy. Readers should follow the source key and the relevant person, place or branch folio for details.

Common misunderstanding

Search snippets often collapse a surname, a Sufi order, a place and a biological lineage into one concept. The answer separates those meanings and uses the narrowest statement supported by the evidence.

Recommended web implementation

Use the question as a visible heading on the relevant page and answer it in the first paragraph. Add supporting prose, citations and internal links. Do not generate dozens of near-identical FAQ pages or mark up content that users cannot see.

Field	Entry
Question	What should be avoided?
Short answer	Avoid copied text, keyword stuffing, doorway pages, scaled low-value content, fake citations, paid link schemes and misleading certainty.
Sources	GOOGLE-P
Suggested anchor	what-should-be-avoided
Schema caution	Structured data does not guarantee a rich result

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 200

Canonical book title

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Naqvi Sadat and Bukhari Sadat: Global Historical, Genealogical and Digital Authority Compendium

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Canonical book title
Recommended copy	Naqvi Sadat and Bukhari Sadat: Global Historical, Genealogical and Digital Authority Compendium
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 201

Canonical subtitle

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Naqvi Sadat and Bukhari Sadat: Global Historical, Genealogical and Digital Authority Compendium

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Canonical subtitle
Recommended copy	Naqvi Sadat and Bukhari Sadat: Global Historical, Genealogical and Digital Authority Compendium
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 202

One-sentence entity definition

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

A source-graded global guide to Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat identities, lineages, settlements, branches and digital genealogy records.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	One-sentence entity definition
Recommended copy	A source-graded global guide to Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat identities, lineages, settlements, branches and digital genealogy records.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 203

50-word abstract

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

This critical compendium explains Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat identities through genealogy, migration, sacred geography and source criticism. It distinguishes the Uch Surkh-Posh tradition from later Lahore branches, compares Sirsi, Jais, Amroha and Sherazi records, and documents Aal-e-Ameer with transparent evidence labels.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	50-word abstract
Recommended copy	This critical compendium explains Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat identities through genealogy, migration, sacred geography and source criticism. It distinguishes the Uch Surkh-Posh tradition from later Lahore branches, compares Sirsi, Jais, Amroha and Sherazi records, and documents Aal-e-Ameer with transparent evidence labels.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

150-word abstract

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

This critical compendium explains Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat identities through genealogy, migration, sacred geography and source criticism. It distinguishes the Uch Surkh-Posh tradition from later Lahore branches, compares Sirsi, Jais, Amroha and Sherazi records, and documents Aal-e-Ameer with transparent evidence labels.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	150-word abstract
Recommended copy	This critical compendium explains Naqvi and Bukhari Sadat identities through genealogy, migration, sacred geography and source criticism. It distinguishes the Uch Surkh-Posh tradition from later Lahore branches, compares Sirsi, Jais, Amroha and Sherazi records, and documents Aal-e-Ameer with transparent evidence labels.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 205

300-word repository description

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	300-word repository description
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 206

Scribd upload description

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Scribd upload description
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

Google Books description

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Google Books description
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

Library catalogue description

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Library catalogue description
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 209

Author and compiler disclosure

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Author and compiler disclosure
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

Conflict-of-interest statement

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Conflict-of-interest statement
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

Citation statement

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Citation statement
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PDF metadata

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	PDF metadata
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

Filename and URL slug

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Filename and URL slug
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 214

Heading and internal-link map

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Heading and internal-link map
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 215

Schema.org Book and Dataset

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

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Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Schema.org Book and Dataset
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

OpenGraph metadata

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

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Deployment field	Entry
Asset	OpenGraph metadata
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
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Search Console launch checklist

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Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Search Console launch checklist
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 218

Ethical promotion checklist

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

Quality and spam safeguards

Do not duplicate the same text across many URLs, stuff keywords, buy or exchange manipulative links, use hidden text, scrape competitor pages, fabricate authorship, or create doorway pages. Google identifies scaled unoriginal content and link schemes as spam risks.

Deployment field	Entry
Asset	Ethical promotion checklist
Recommended copy	Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.
Canonical keywords	Naqvi Sadat; Bukhari Sadat; Naqvi al-Bukhari; shajra nasab; Uch Sharif
Core citations	GOOGLE-H; GOOGLE-S; GOOGLE-P; evidence matrix
Guarantee	None—measure impressions, clicks, citations and corrections over time

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERABILITY ASSETS / RESEARCH FOLIO 219

Revision and correction policy

Official guidance: useful, original, well-sourced content can improve discoverability, but no metadata field guarantees indexing or first position.

Ready-to-use asset

Use the canonical identity, a concise reader benefit, visible source disclosure, the edition date and one stable URL. Keep the same wording across the PDF, landing page, repository metadata and citation files while allowing a shorter platform-specific summary.

Implementation

Publish the document as a text-based PDF and an accessible HTML page. Use one canonical URL, descriptive headings, an author/about page, revision date, visible bibliography, internal links to branch pages, and legitimate external links to sources. Submit a sitemap and inspect the canonical page in Search Console.

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REFERENCE APPARATUS / RESEARCH FOLIO 220

Master Bibliography and Source-Status Register

FSN — Family of Saadat Naqvi (2026)
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20070090

Status: Family-authored genealogy; cite as attributed family publication.

AZ — Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.) (2026)
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20199191

Status: Family manuscript publication; page-level lineage source, not independent certification.

GJ — Gulzar-e-Jalaliya (2026 attached scan)
Attached/local source; no stable public URL supplied.

Status: Genealogical scan; Urdu charts require specialist transcription and image verification.

UCH — Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch: A Historical Study (1200–1600), PhD dissertation, 2019
https://siraiki.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Zafar-Mohyuddin-history.pdf

Status: Academic regional study with primary and secondary bibliography.

WMF — World Monuments Fund, Uch Monument Complex
https://www.wmf.org/projects/uch-monument-complex

Status: Independent heritage context for Uch architecture and conservation.

ZIA-JH — Zia-e-Taiba profile: Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori
https://scholar.ziaetaiba.com/ur/scholar/hazrat-syed-sultan-jalaluddin-haider-soharwardi

Status: Secondary digital biography; underlying Lahore tazkira should be checked.

ZIA-MD — Zia-e-Taiba profile: Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya
https://scholar.ziaetaiba.com/ur/biography/hazrat-syed-meeran-muhammad-shah-moj-darya-bukhari-lahori-1

Status: Secondary digital biography and discovery lead.

SIRSI-1 — Scribd, Naqvi Family Tree Overview / Shajra Sadate Naqvia Sirsi
https://www.scribd.com/document/421902404/shijra

Status: One-page family tree; branch-specific and not a universal Naqvi genealogy.

NAQVI-2 — Scribd, Naqvi Family History in South Asia
https://www.scribd.com/document/39314585/Naqvi-Sadaat

Status: Two-page overview; broad settlement claims require page-level verification of its cited books.

SHERAZI-165 — Syed Walayat Shah Sherazi, Brief History of My Respected Forefathers (Sadaat Sherazi/Bukhari)
https://www.scribd.com/doc/13137344/History-of-forefather-of-Sadat-Bukhari

Status: Family history focused on Oghaz Banda/Battagram; source says it draws partly on an older Pashto work.

SURKH-29 — Scribd, Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari: Legacy
https://www.scribd.com/document/426393206/Jalaluddin-Surkh-Posh-Bukhari-Wikipedia-pdf

Status: Wikipedia-derived 29-page snapshot; useful for content audit, not independent verification.

SHAJRA-28 — Scribd, Bukhari Syed Family Tree Overview

https://www.scribd.com/document/21531744/Shajra-Sadat

Status: Image-heavy shajra said by uploader to be possibly from the nineteenth century; requires provenance and transcription.

MYNASAB — MyNasab, Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari tree page

https://mynasab.com/gt-member/z-7/

Status: Interactive genealogy page that reproduces substantial Wikipedia-derived narrative.

NAUGAWAN — Shajra Naugawan Sadat, Naqvi tree

https://shajra.naugawansadat.com/index.php?route=%2Ftree%2Fnaqvi

Status: Interactive lineage platform; branch data must be evaluated record by record.

JALALIANS — Jalalians

https://jalalians.com/

Status: Family/community website; current automated inspection was blocked by an interstitial.

WP-SAYYID — Wikipedia, Sayyid

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sayyid

Status: Tertiary overview and discovery lead only.

WP-SURKH — Wikipedia, Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalaluddin_Surkh-Posh_Bukhari

Status: Tertiary article; follow citations to underlying sources.

GOOGLE-H — Google Search Central, Creating Helpful, Reliable, People-First Content

https://developers.google.com/search/docs/fundamentals/creating-helpful-content

Status: Official content-quality guidance.

GOOGLE-S — Google Search Central, SEO Starter Guide

https://developers.google.com/search/docs/fundamentals/seo-starter-guide

Status: Official crawl, index, structure and content guidance.

GOOGLE-P — Google Search Central, Spam Policies

https://developers.google.com/search/docs/essentials/spam-policies

Status: Official rules against scaled content abuse, link spam and manipulation.

GOOGLE-D — Google Search Central, Structured Data Gallery

https://developers.google.com/search/docs/appearance/structured-data/search-gallery

Status: Official list of supported structured-data features.

Core page-level references

UCH pp.85–89, 94–98 and 230–231; FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.3, 21–33; SIRSI-1 page 1; NAQVI-2 pages 1–2; SHERAZI-165 table of contents and genealogical pages; SURKH-29 as a tertiary snapshot.